World Alliance News Letter

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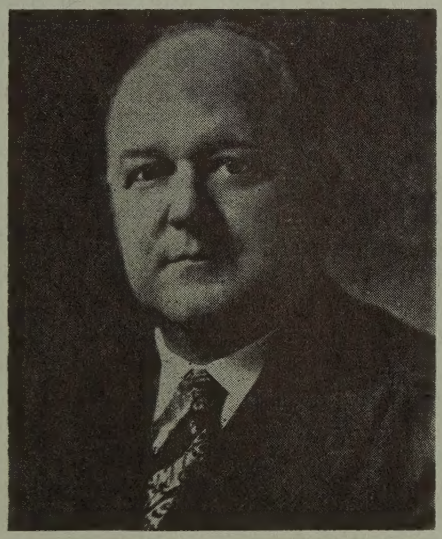
HOLBROOK LIBRARY PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

HENRY A. ATKINSON RETIRES AFTER 40 YEARS' ASSOCIATION WITH THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

HENRY AVERY ATKINSON, General Secretary of The Church Peace Union since 1918, has announced his retirement, effective December 31, 1955. At a dinner of 100 friends in his honor, the trustees of the Union presented him with a citation recording "their high appreciation of his long and distinguished service."

The Board of Trustees, in a special meeting on November 17, unanimously elected Dr. A. William Loos and Mr. John R. Inman to succeed Dr. Atkinson as Executive Director and Associate Executive Director, respectively. Both Dr. Loos, Education Secretary, and Mr. Inman, Assistant Secretary, have been with the Union since 1946.



HENRY A. ATKINSON

Speaking at the dinner in Dr. Atkinson's honor were men with whom he has worked closely during his long career. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, President of The Church Peace Union and pastor of Christ Church (Methodist) in New York, presided. The invocation was given by the Rev. George B. Ford, Rector of Corpus Christi Catholic Church in New York and Vice President of the Union. The only charter trustee who is still an active board member, the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, Treasurer of the Union, gave the first address. Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, Executive Director of the Department of International Affairs of the National Council of Churches and Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger, Executive Director of the American Association for the United Nations, also gave addresses. Col. Charles L. Marburg, Chairman of the Union's Executive Committee and Vice President of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, presented Dr. Atkinson with the citation and a gift. The closing prayer was given by Dr. Louis L. Mann, rabbi of the Chicago Sinai Congregation and a trustee of the Union.

Dr. Atkinson became General Secretary of The Church Peace Union and the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship in 1918, after three active years with the latter group and with the League to Enforce Peace, two organizations closely associated with the Union.

In Europe immediately after World War I, he organized the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches by ringing the doorbells of pastors, priests, bishops and archbishops. He was influential in the Churchmen's Conference of the Hague in 1919, the Stockholm Conference of 1925, the Faith and Order Movement, and the Oxford and Edinburgh Conferences of 1937, out of which grew the World Council of Churches. Between 1919 and 1939 he spent about half his time in Europe, developing the work of the World Alliance and establishing religious and educational contacts abroad.

In 1929 and 1930 he travelled extensively through India, Burma and the Far East. In India he was instrumental in setting up an All-India Committee with representatives from every class and religion. In Japan he worked closely with Christians and with officials of the Shinto and Buddhist faiths. In China, Confucionist scholars shared his dream of peace through the world's religions.

Vitally interested in the question of minorities and intercultural relations, Dr. Atkinson founded the American Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities and is Co-Chairman of the Council Against Discrimination in America. As Honorary Chairman of the American Christian Palestine Commission, he contributed to the founding of the State of Israel, believing that this state offers a safeguard to Jews everywhere.

In the U.S. he worked to organize the Federal Council of Churches and its Department of International Justice and Goodwill. Speaking at the dinner, Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, Executive Director of the National Council's Department of International Affairs, said, "I am here tonight to bring to Dr. Atkinson the greetings of the National Council of Churches, of which the then Federal Council of Churches is now a part, and to thank

(Continued on page 3)

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Two Foundations Offer New Fellowships

The new Lafayette Fellowship Foundation, headed by General Walter Bedell Smith, is offering 10 two-year fellowships in the U.S. to French students. The foundation, financed by $1,000,000 from the Ford Foundation, has other grants pending. Honorary Co-chairman of the foundation are President Eisenhower and President Rene Coty of France. The fellowships will honor the memory of the Marquis de Lafayette, whose 200th birthday anniversary will occur in 1957.

The five-year old Cordell Hull Foundation for International education is seeking $10,000,000 for U.S. and Latin American scholarship students. Most scholarships will be given as loans so that the endowment fund will be self-renewing. The foundation hopes to sponsor 300 Latin American students annually. Governor Frank G. Clement of Tennessee is National Chairman of the foundation, whose headquarters are at International House in New Orleans. Former Secretary of State Cordell Hull authored our Good Neighbor Policy under President Roosevelt.

UNESCO Conferees Discuss Films for TV

National representatives of the film and television industries met at a UNESCO-sponsored conference in Tangier for two weeks this fall to discuss mutual problems. The 37 experts represented 10 European, three North American and one Asiatic country. A Russian delegation participated.

One of the most complex communications problems is the international exchange of TV films and programs for an audience of 100 million people grouped around 40 million sets in 18 countries. The problem of languages is considerable; countries with several languages require multiple sound tracks. Customs regulations, censorship, and national tastes and interests pose further importation problems.

The participants agreed on five points of action: (1) the creation of preview centers and a clearing house of information about educational, scientific and cultural TV films; (2) the creation of a film pool to facilitate exchanges; (3) a future meeting of technical experts to establish international uniform standards in TV requirements; (4) the recommendation that more foreign facilities be granted to producers of informational films; and (5) the urging that films be considered printed educational matter in international postal rates.

The Russian report was of particular interest. Twelve Soviet TV stations now reach a million sets, but the building of 250 "networks of reception" should increase this number to 8,000,000 by 1959. The Russian delegate stated his nation wished to exchange with all countries on a film-for-film basis.

U.S. Children Contribute to UNICEF

More than 6,000 community groups in every U.S. state and territory participated in the UN Children's Fund's "Trick or Treat" Halloween program. By December 8, $300,000 had been contributed by children who had sought UNICEF donations on Halloween. It is expected that the total contribution will be at least $475,000, or almost $200,000 more than in 1954.

National Council on Asian Affairs Formed

Because Asian nations are of increasing importance to the U.S. and to the peace of the world, a group of Americans has recently formed the National Council on Asian Affairs. Under the direction of Prof. Norman D. Palmer of the University of Pennsylvania, the Council will establish an Asian teacher program and will publish materials on Asia. A third project may be a briefing service for employees of American firms doing business in Asia.

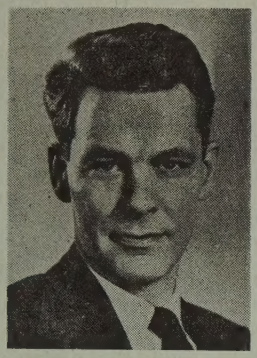
There are about 10,000 Asian students in the U.S. The Council plans to employ some of these as teachers in American schools after they have studied here a year. They would teach in their own fields of specialization and would also be available for local programs on Asia. Some of these students, travelling in small groups, might also conduct community seminars on Asian problems. The Council also plans to publish maps, pamphlets, study packets and information sheets for schools and adult education classes in geography, history, economics, etc.

The program will start in Philadelphia, with offices in the International House there. Among the officers are Dr. John F. Melby, former Research Associate in Southeast Asian studies at Yale University, and Mrs. Elinor K. Wolf, recently a visiting lecturer in India.

At the United Nations

- With the aid of the UN Children's Fund and the World Health Organization, 32 countries have cured almost 10,000,000 persons of yaws since 1948. In Haiti, where half the rural population was infected, the disease was stamped out in three years, with a rise in the national production of $5,000,000 a year.
- The UN library collects for the Secretariat and member delegations the latest books and periodicals in law, economics, sociology and political science, in every language, and of every political, national and racial point of view. It consists of 200,000 volumes of materials on the UN, documents of the UN and the League of Nations, reference materials, and government publications.

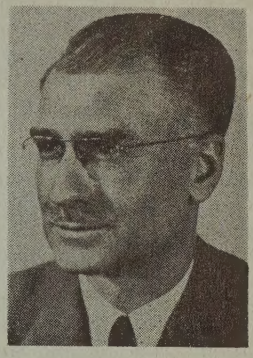
NEW CHURCH PEACE UNION EXECUTIVES



JOHN R. INMAN

JOHN R. INMAN, new Associate Executive Director, has served as Assistant Secretary of the Union since 1946. After teaching social studies in Ohio, he served for four years in the U.S. Army in World War II as an Anti-Aircraft intelligence officer, and was discharged in 1946 with the rank of captain.

An accredited observer at the UN, Mr. Inman is active in the American Association for the United Nations, the U.S. Committee for the UN, and the National Council of Churches. He is also Treasurer of the Conference Group of U.S. National Organizations on the United Nations and of the American Institute for International Information. Last summer he served as Director of the High School Session of Shawnee Leadership Institute. He is the author of *United Nations: Facts and Fallacies,* a pamphlet which has sold over a million copies, and is a frequent lecturer.



A. WILLIAM LOOS

A. WILLIAM LOOS, incoming Executive Director of The Church Peace Union, has served as its Education Secretary and as Editor of the *World Alliance News Letter* since 1946. Previously, he did college and university teaching and, for four years, was pastor of the First Congregational Church in Waltham, Massachusetts.

Dr. Loos is active in the National Council of Churches, the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, and the American Association for the United Nations, and is chairman of the Editorial Board of the Congregational Christian magazine, *Social Action.* He is President of the Board of Trustees of Shawnee Leadership Institute, a student citizenship seminar; a trustee of the National Religion and Labor Foundation and the author of *Two Giants and One World: A Study of Soviet-American Relations* and *The United Nations and the Disciplines of Peace.* He is a frequent writer and lecturer.

Dr. Atkinson Retires

(*Continued from page 1*)

him from the bottom of my heart, not only for the financial grants put at our disposal, but also for the enthusiasm and daring with which he invested the ecumenical movement in the United States."

In 1945 the State Department appointed Dr. Atkinson an unofficial consultant at the San Francisco Conference which founded the United Nations, and he has been an accredited observer and its ardent supporter since its establishment.

Before coming to The Church Peace Union, Dr. Atkinson, an ordained Congregational minister, served parishes in Illinois, Ohio and Georgia, and was professor of sociology at Atlanta Seminary. As Secretary of the Social Service Commission of the Congregational Churches from 1911-18, he worked for security, safety, and a living wage for labor, and pioneered to arouse the churches to the social changes taking place. He is the author of numerous books, pamphlets and articles. In 1929, he was named Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government.

In summing up Dr. Atkinson's world contribution, Dr. Van Kirk said:

"He has lived to see the day when the churches and synagogues of our own and other lands have accepted as a sacred trust the quest for peace and justice; when the political, civil, and social rights of minority peoples have become the acknowledged concern of the world community; when to many of the subject and dependent peoples of yesterday's empires there has been given the gift of freedom and emancipation; when everywhere the iron curtains of racial discrimination are crumbling to the ground; and when, in our own country, the voice of the isolationist and the demagogue is unable to wreck the United Nations as it once wrecked the League of Nations. All of these things, and more, have come to pass; nor would these things have come to pass had it not been for the gospel of one world and of international reconciliation preached with such prophetic zeal by the Henry Atkinsons of every land."

THE WORLD FEDERATION OF UN ASSOCIATIONS GOES TO BANGKOK

CHARLES L. MARBURG

The Tenth Plenary Assembly of the World Federation of United Nations Associations held in Bangkok in September was of particular significance for it was the first Plenary Assembly ever to be held in Asia. As a result, strong delegations from Australia, New Zealand and the countries of the Orient were present and their influence was everywhere evident. Delegations from 33 countries attended as well as representatives from all the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, together with many other of its agencies and of some half dozen international organizations who sat as observers.

FOUR COMMISSIONS DIVIDE AGENDA

The delegates broke up into four main commissions, Education, Economic and Social, Political, and Program, so that work on the 42 items on the agenda might be better expedited, and dealt with effectively during the one week of time allotted to the conference. In the Education Commission such items as The Role of the Federation and its Member Associations in Adult Education, Methods of Teaching on the United Nations, Teaching on the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations in University Faculties and in Technical Institutions, The Cinema, Radio and Television in the Service of International Understanding and Cooperation, were the subject of excellent papers and discussions.

In the Economic and Social Commission, The Role of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in the Economic Development of Asia, Technical Assistance in Asia, The Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, Atomic and Thermonuclear Research and the Study of the Draft Covenants on Human Rights took special prominence.

In the Political Commission, which is always the scene of "fire works," but which is today the least important of the four working commissions, such questions as Universality of Membership in the United Nations, Universality of Membership in the Specialized Agencies, Representation of China in the United Nations, Coexistence and Co-operation, Status of International Civil Servants, and Collective Security under the Charter of the United Nations, produced a thought-provoking, energetic exchange of views which is, to my mind, one of the great values of the Federation. No matter how rigid the instructions of the delegates from the Iron Curtain and totalitarian countries may be, what they are able to hear cannot be controlled.

PROGRAM COMMISSION PLANS ACTIVITIES

The Program Commission, by far the most important from the Federation's point of view and with an agenda twice the size of any other commission, took up among others such questions as, The Preparation of the Tenth Anniversary of the Federation, The Support of the Federation and its Member Associations for the Work of the United Nations in Favor of the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, The Role of the Federation and its Member Associations in the Implementation of the Program of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, The Juridical Activities of the United Nations, Cooperation with Specialized Agencies, and the International Student Movement for the United Nations.

—Col. Marburg, a Church Peace Union trustee, is Vice President of The World Federation of UN Associations.

Action on an application for associate membership in the Federation from an East German Association was deferred for another year. The legal argument that East Germany was neither an independent state nor a territory, but an occupied area as a result of the Potsdam Agreements, was considered of sufficient weight as to preclude any action on the application of an East German Association. Only one UN Association for each state or territory may be admitted to membership in WFUNA.

THE QUESTION OF CHINESE MEMBERSHIP

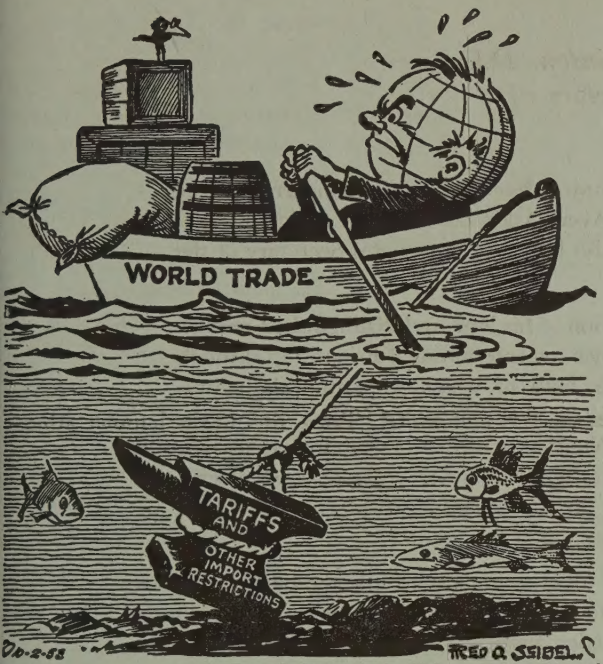
A resolution was passed recalling a previous resolution which expressed the hope that, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, the representatives of the Peoples' Republic of China could some day be seated in the UN and added "Trust, that in the happier atmosphere of September 1955, the hopes expressed in Resolution 39, adopted by the Ninth Plenary Assembly, may now be nearer to fulfillment." This resolution has been widely misinterpreted in the press as advocating the immediate seating of the delegates of Red China in the United Nations. This, of course, it does not do by any stretch of the imagination. The Assembly, in no sense, approved the seating of the representative of the Government of the Peoples' Republic of China in the United Nations until that country complies with Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the UN Charter which reads, "Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and in the judgment of the Organization are able and willing to carry out these obligations." The Government of the Peoples' Republic of China has never been and is not now judged by the United Nations as "able and willing to carry out its obligations" if it became a member of that organization. A government could hardly become a member of an organization against which it is still in a condition of armed hostility.

THAILAND PROVIDES EXCEPTIONAL HOSPITALITY

One can hardly terminate even so brief a report on the Tenth Plenary Assembly as this, without some reference to the outstanding hospitality of our hosts, the United Nations Association of Thailand and the Government of Thailand, and the exceptional facilities they placed at the disposal of the Conference. It would be hard to imagine a better organized conference. Santitham Hall, a splendid modern building, providing a post office and banking facilities, had been air-conditioned solely for the comfort and efficient work of the delegates and members of the staff of the Secretariat. Our every need had been anticipated in advance. Thailand itself is like a breath of fresh air in South East Asia. Its people are well fed, fine looking, and appear both contented and willing to work. Bangkok seems almost a fabled city to the visitor, with its magnificent temples, palaces and other fine buildings coupled with its myriad canals and great river, from whose bank one may watch the life of a people go by.

The final act of the Plenary Assembly was to elect as its President for the next two years, Lady La-iad Pibulsonggram, the President of the Thai United Nations Association and the gifted and charming wife of the able and vigorous President of the Council of Ministers, Field Marshal Pibulsonggram.

FOCUS> *on the Churches' Work for World Order*



—FRED O. SEIBEL in the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*

Pulling Against a Dead Weight

Organization for Trade Cooperation

In the last two decades, our foreign trade policy has become an increasingly important part of our total foreign policy, affecting the economic, political and military security of the U.S. and of its allies. Cooperation between nations in the trade field has become indispensable to the successful development of international organization in defense of the free world. The reduction of trade barriers and an expansion of world trade are not only essential to the prosperity of the United States as the greatest trading nation. They are essential to the strength and security of the free world alliance, and to the ability of our allies to resist Communist aggression. They make a vital contribution to the spiritual foundations of free nations.

One of the major foreign policy issues before Congress this session will be a bill (H. R. 5550) which provides for U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation. This is a new international body which may, if all its members agree, become one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. President Eisenhower has strongly recommended that the U.S. join the OTC, and Congressional leaders of both parties as well as leaders of American industry, labor, agriculture and civic groups support the new organization. The House Ways and Means Committee will hold hearing on H. R. 5550 probably early in the session.

—CHARLES P. TAFT, *President,*
Committee for a National Trade Policy

The Board of Trustees of the Church Peace Union is gratified that the Congress has, by passage of H. R. 1, extended the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for three years. As spokesmen for the humanitarian concern which is shared by all sincerely religious people, we believe that this is one important step toward a U.S. trade policy which can help to maintain unity and strength in the free world.

Convinced as we are that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) has been of direct benefit both to the United States and also to the other 33 nations which adhere to it, we are further gratified that this multilateral agreement has recently been thoroughly reviewed by experts from all member countries. The results of this review have been twofold: (1) to simplify and strengthen the trade rules of the General Agreement and (2) to provide for permanent machinery for its administration by establishing the Organization for Trade Cooperation (OTC).

The Church Peace Union is deeply concerned that H. R. 5550, the bill authorizing U.S. membership in OTC, shall be passed by the Congress. GATT, in effect for seven years, has already contributed substantially to international cooperation among nations of the free world in the field of trade. The Organization for Trade Cooperation is designed to provide an administrative secretariat for GATT; it would make the General Agreement even more effective in operation than it has been. Administrative machinery is as necessary for GATT as it is for NATO or any other system of military and political alliances. OTC, by increasing the efficiency of GATT, would enable it to continue successfully its vital program of reducing trade barriers between nations and preventing a recurrence of trade wars of the past. At the same time, OTC would be a permanent forum where trade problems could be discussed.

We therefore strongly urge the House Ways and Means Committee to open hearings immediately on H. R. 5550, in the earnest hope that such hearings will lead to approval of the bill by the U.S. Congress as expeditiously as possible. Failure to approve the Organization for Trade Cooperation would lead other nations to conclude that the U.S. has no vital interest in real cooperation in the field of trade. Appoval of H. R. 5550, however, would materially strengthen the U.S. position in its trade relationships with other countries and would greatly improve the administration of GATT, the most effective system ever worked out by governments for cooperative reduction of the barriers to world trade.

—FOR THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
RALPH W. SOCKMAN, *President*
HENRY A. ATKINSON, *General Secretary*
27 June, 1955

To the Reverend Henry Avery Atkinson, D.D., On His Retirement As General Secretary of The Church Peace Union:

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHURCH PEACE UNION have regretfully concurred in the announcement of the Reverend Henry Avery Atkinson, D. D., at a former meeting, that he feels that he should relinquish his office as General Secretary of the Union.

The Trustees record their high appreciation of his long and distinguished service. After three active years with the World Alliance for International Friendship through Religion and the League to Enforce Peace, both of which were financially supported by and conducted in cooperation with The Church Peace Union, he became General Secretary of the Union and the World Alliance in December 1918. His thirty-seven years as General Secretary, plus the three prior years of service, give a total of forty years of continuous activity in the cause of world friendship and the peaceful settlement of disputes between nations.

HE HAS BEEN an influential factor in many other national and international movements whose objectives were germane to the objectives of The Church Peace Union. When Archbishop Soderblum of Sweden proposed a World Conference on Universal Christian Life and Work, Dr. Atkinson was made secretary of the committee on arrangements, and by his energy and ability became a large factor in the success of that historic World Conference in Stockholm in 1925. When, after World War I, the territorial readjustments of the contending nations left more than 25 million persons under different governments, some of which restricted their religious liberty, the American Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities was organized to assist them; Dr. Atkinson became an active member, and in 1940, its Executive Secretary. In December, 1924, he founded an organization for international peace through religion which has continued under his leadership ever since.

For a whole generation, Dr. Atkinson has traveled widely in this and other lands, written books and pamphlets, organized and conducted numerous conferences and made innumerable addresses. In 1945 the State Department appointed him an unofficial consultant at the San Francisco Conference which founded the United Nations, and he has been an ardent supporter of the United Nations since its establishment. In spite of the wars and rumors of wars which have convulsed the world during the years of his active service, he has never faltered in his advocacy of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man; never lost his faith in the ultimate consummation of the hope that peoples of various races and nations will learn to live together without trying to destroy each other.

WE WHO HAVE BEEN closely associated with him in The Church Peace Union and the World Alliance have found him an efficient executive and a congenial associate. Now, as he is about to lay down the heavy burden which he has so long and ably borne, the Trustees assure him of their recognition of and gratitude for the great service that he has rendered to the cause of international understanding and goodwill, and the effort to secure just and stable peace. He has had, and he will continue to have the interest and affection of the members and officers of the organization he has led so long and with such high ability and devotion.

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

Organization Offers Sermon Competitions

The Church Peace Mission, a pacifist organization, has announced two sermon competitions on "The Church, the Christian and War." One contest will be open to pastors and laymen 45 years of age and under, and the second to seminary and theological students.

In both contests, first prizes are $250 in cash, and second and third prizes are $50 and $20 worth of books and magazine subscriptions, respectively. Manuscripts should have under 2500 words, must represent sermons actually preached, and should deal with the Christian faith in biblical or theological terms. The sermons need not be from a pacifist point of view. The deadline for both contests is February 15, 1956. Catholics as well as Protestants may compete, although nine prominent Protestant theologians, including Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick and Dr. Georgia Harkness, will serve as judges. For information, write The Church Peace Mission, 513 W. 166th Street, New York, N. Y.

New Films for Community Programs

"Pilgrimage of Grace" is a 30-minute documentary about the refugees who fled Communist Viet Nam, their achievements in resettling in the South, and what Catholic Relief Services is doing for them. The film may be rented for $10 or purchased for $50 from Catholic Relief Services, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

"The Waiting Ones," a 15-minute filmstrip, shows the ministries of Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches in behalf of refugees around the world. It interprets the problems of refugees and is designed to relate them to local refugee programs. "The Waiting Ones," a recording and script available for $3 from Church World Service, 215 Fourth Ave. New York, N. Y.

"The Long Journey" portrays Korean reconstruction through the story of a refugee farmer from North Korea who resettles in the South. The United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, the Korea Civil Assistant Command and the South Korean Government work together to rebuild. This 30-minute film may be rented for $7.50 or purchased for $65 from the Department of Public Information, United Nations, New York.

UN Publishes New Documentary Record

A stimulating break in a world affairs program might be the new long playing phonograph record in the United Nations series, "This is the UN: Its Actual Voices." Narrated by Melvyn Douglas, this second record in the series is a documentary report of UN highlights of the last five years. Together, the two discs record significant events in the 10-year history of the United Nations. Order Volume II for $11.75 or both volumes for $18.75 from the Bookshop, United Nations, New York.

Booklets List International Projects

Koinonia Foundation has published two booklets describing numerous international projects for individuals, families or communities to undertake. *Sharing Is Fun* tells seven stories for children about what they can do for world need and international friendship. It is colorfully illustrated. *A Man to Remember* lists food, clothing, soap, health, world affairs, literacy and many other projects for individuals or groups. Koinonia Foundation issues publications, works "to awaken Americans to world need and its relation to the world crisis" and recruits and trains skilled men and women for overseas work. For information, write Koinonia Foundation, Pikesville Box 336, Baltimore 8, Md.

UN Issues Study of Charter Development

The United Nations Secretariat has published a six-volume series, *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs,* designed to illustrate how the UN Charter has developed through practice and interpretation. The work is organized by Charter articles, and is indexed. Single volumes are $3.50 each; the set costs $15. Order from International Documents Service, 2960 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Recommended Magazine Articles

American Legion and UNESCO by Ray Murphy. (*America,* November 26, 1955.)

A factual, dispassionate yet stirring, account of the background and reception of the report of the Special Committee of the American Legion that studied UNESCO, written by the chairman of the committee.

Should U.S. Increase Economic Aid? by William H. Stringer. (*Foreign Policy Bulletin,* December 15, 1955.)

A lucid discussion of both the pros and the cons of increased U.S. foreign economic aid.

Toward a New Strategy of Graduated Deterrence by Alastair Buchan. (*The Reporter,* December 1, 1955.)

An analysis of "graduated deterrence" or "measured deterrence," a policy gaining in favor as a way to help meet the situation created by the atomic stalemate between Russia and the West.

The Way the New India Thinks by Aubrey Menen. (*The Atlantic,* December 1955.)

An illuminating and witty discussion by an Indian author.

The Geneva Illusion by William V. Shannon. (*The Commonweal,* November 25, 1955.)

Mr. Shannon laments that all issues have been "hopelessly obscured by the Geneva haze."

SUGGESTED READING

The Dark Eye in Africa by Laurens van der Post. Morrow. 224 pp. $3.00.

Mr. van der Post comes to grips with the central dilemma of man in our time as he portrays, with vigor and deep insight, the situation in Africa today. A book of tremendous power.

Proposals for Changes in the United Nations by Francis O. Wilcox and Carl M. Marcy. Brookings Institution. 537 pp. $5.00.

A definitive and comprehensive study of the principal proposals for changes in the world organization.

The Open Mind by J. Robert Oppenheimer. Simon and Schuster. 146 pp. $2.75.

Eight illuminating and brilliant lectures, four on atomic weapons and related questions of policy, and four on "the relationship between science as an intellectual activity and the wider culture of our times."

North African Powder Keg by Edmund Stevens. Coward-McCann. 273 pp. $3.75.

A disturbing account of what has been happening during recent years in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia — written by the Rome correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor*.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 1946-1953 prepared by the Staff of the Bank. Johns Hopkins. 273 pp. $4.00.

An informative study of the functions, organization and work of the Bank, including a country-by-country summary of its activities.

A Political Action Handbook by the staff of the Friends Committee on National Legislation. 14 pp. 10 cents.

A very valuable pamphlet for the responsible citizen who wishes to become more effective in political action.

Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke. Liberal Arts Press. 307 pp. $2.75.

A reprint of a classic, edited with an introduction by Thomas H. D. Mahoney.

Hope Rises from the Land by Ralph A. Felton. Friendship Press. 146 pp. $2.50.

Dr. Felton, an expert on agricultural missions and technical assistance, has collected stories on the field work of pioneers in this work, and how their imagination and dedication aids the depressed peoples of the world.

The Crescent in Crisis by N. A. Faris and M. T. Husoyan. University of Kansas Press. 191 pp. $4.00.

A study of the Arab world today, and the unifying and divisive forces within it.

The New American Right edited by Daniel Bell. Criterion Books. 239 pp. $4.00.

Some of America's leading sociologists and historians explore the new (radical) political force of which "McCarthyism" is one symptom.

Tomorrow's Birthright by Barrow Lyons. Funk and Wagnalls. 424 pp. $5.00.

The use and misuse of America's resources is explored in relation to the political and economic forces in the United States.

Making Democracy a Reality by Claude G. Bowers. Memphis State College Press. 170 pp. $3.75.

An analysis of three great American presidents, Jefferson, Jackson and Polk, and their contribution to United States democracy.

History as the Story of Liberty by Benedetto Croce. Noonday Press. 333 pp. $1.35.

The reprint of a monumental work by one of the century's leading philosophers.

Government and Parliament: A Survey from the Inside by Herbert Morrison. Oxford. 363 pp. $3.40.

"A full-scale inside view of British parliamentary democracy," by one of England's ablest leaders in the Labor Party.

The Myth of Sisyphus by Albert Camus. Knopf. 212 pp. $3.50.

The fundamental thesis of the title essay is the meaning of life, M. Camus regarding this work as "a lucid invitation to live and to create, in the very midst of the desert."

The Supreme Doctrine by Hubert Benoit. Pantheon. 248 pp. $4.50.

An illuminating interpretation of Zen Buddhism, written by a French psychiatrist.

Luther by Rudolf Thiel. Muhlenberg. 492 pp. $5.00.

An engaging new biography, scholarly in background and dramatic in style — designed for the general reader.

Atoms Today and Tomorrow by Margaret O. Hyde. McGraw-Hill. 143 pp. $2.50.

A simple description of the possible peaceful uses of atomic energy. The book is excellent for the layman and is amply illustrated.

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